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Question" or the "Congress of Vienna." As such an era the period has been well treated by Scott-Keltie in his *Partition of Africa*.

Aside from the question of arrangement, the present volume shows evidence of wide reading in the literature of exploration and colonization. It is filled—well-nigh crowded—with facts. The reader has the feeling that no significant statement touching on African development has been omitted. The style is clear, if not particularly attractive. The writer's judgments are sane, and the tone is usually moderate. Sometimes a reference to London interference in affairs colonial calls forth a display of feeling not unnatural from an actor in the furthering of British imperial designs. An occasional personal touch distinguishes the traveller and diplomat from the "arm-chair" student. The maps—an essential matter in a work of this nature—are necessarily small, but are useful in illustrating the various political and ethnological "spheres." Volumes of African travel, adventure and campaigning are many; the list of strictly historical books is short, and in it Johnston's manual will have an honorable place.

EDMUND K. ALDEN.

*The Life and Work of Thomas Dudley, the Second Governor of Massachusetts.* By AUGUSTINE JONES. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1899. Pp. xi, 484.)

THE biography of Thomas Dudley, the second governor of Massachusetts, by Mr. Augustine Jones, is a stout volume of 436 pages, aside from the appendix, and considering that Dudley left hardly anything behind him, the book seems, to say the least, ample for the subject. At heart, however, Mr. Jones is less concerned with the case of Governor Dudley than with that of the orthodox party of the Puritan Commonwealth, and he has mainly written to defend his heroes against their modern critics. Indeed there are few literary phenomena which mark more clearly the movement of modern thought than the change in the attitude of Massachusetts historians within a generation. Dr. Palfrey assumed as an incontestable truth that the founders of the Puritan Commonwealth were, in all great and good qualities, raised above the standard of other human beings; that they were, in fact, beyond criticism. Mr. Jones, on the contrary, is nervously alive to the carping spirit of his time, and is never tired of declaring that "there are indifferent citizens in the old Commonwealth who detract from the just merits of her heroes . . . with every refinement of severity" (p. 429).

Meanwhile, however, it is principally owing to this sensitiveness that Mr. Jones has made a readable book. He has chosen for his subject Thomas Dudley, who though of undoubted ability and determination has always stood as the representative of the ultra-clerical party, and has passed, moreover, for a man uncommonly sharp at a bargain and short in the temper. However this may have been, Dudley certainly became embroiled not only with all sorts of blasphemers and heretics, but with Governor Winthrop himself.

Mr. Jones has gone at length into these quarrels and has collected some very entertaining gossip, which he has accompanied with a commentary. Evidently he feels, when dealing with those who gore his own ox, that John Winthrop himself was not free from that sanctimoniousness which has been considered a Puritan attribute. "Dudley always began the trouble, as Winthrop related it; he was the cause and effect of all the wrong" (p. 109). On one occasion Dudley questioned Winthrop's administration, whereupon "the Governor admits that he spoke 'somewhat apprehensively.' The Deputy began to be impassioned and told the Governor, that, if he were so round, he would be round too. The Governor bade him be round, if he would, so the Deputy (Dudley) rose up in great fury and passion" (pp. 108, 109). Mr. Jones points out that in this dispute Governor Winthrop did not "appear at his best, even with the great advantage of being allowed to tell the story with no opportunity for the other side to be heard" (p. 110). For, as Mr. Jones observes, the ministers who acted as referees sustained Dudley.

Winthrop, on his side, found fault with Dudley as a usurer. "Here," as Mr. Jones sarcastically explains, "the generosity and patriotic, self-sacrificing character of the Governor appear in contrast with the selfishness of Dudley. He had already prepared us to expect this in his graphic picture of Dudley 'selling seven bushels and a half of corn to receive ten for it after harvest.' And so far as I have been able to learn, it is from these two passages that the false story of Dudley's stingy character originated" (p. 111). Mr. Jones also falls foul of the anecdote that when Governor Winthrop was on his deathbed Dudley came to him and asked him to banish a heretic, which Winthrop refused, saying: "He had done too much of that work already." Mr. Jones declares the tale to be false, and furthermore says that even if true it only shows that Dudley did his duty, for if the governor were incapacitated the deputy-governor "ought not to be held up to the execration of the world in comparison with the compassionate Winthrop, who, in health and vigor, having no veto power, would not have hesitated to execute the order of the court" (pp. 208, 209).

We regret to say that Mr. Jones does not enter into the Antinomian and Anabaptist controversies as fully as he might, nor does he deal with the case of Roger Williams in what seems to us a satisfactory manner. The inherent vice in most of the writing dealing with Massachusetts ecclesiastical history is its lack of sincerity. Down to the time of Dr. Palfrey, the perfection of the Puritan Commonwealth was accepted as an article of orthodox faith, much like the authenticity of the Scriptures. Within the last generation the Puritans have been subjected to criticism very much as the Bible has, and many of the old positions have been made untenable. The orthodox have thus been placed in a dilemma. Unwilling to change their attitude towards their ancestors, and unable to deny facts, they either avoid painful topics or resort to reasoning akin to paradox, as for example, maintaining that Roger Williams left Massachusetts "solely on political grounds . . . which had nothing to do with

religious liberty" (p. 198). In our opinion neither the cause of the Puritans nor the cause of historical criticism is to be advanced by such methods as these. The founders of Massachusetts stand in no need of apology or defense. They were men of extraordinary power and vigor, who left England because their very strength made England uninhabitable for them. They came to America to rule, and, established in America, they maintained their sovereignty unflinchingly to the last. In this struggle they sometimes banished, starved, tormented and put to death their opponents, and in doing so they only did what all strong men have always done when fighting for supremacy. Their descendants have considered it an act of filial piety to represent them as a species of saints, whose actions were not regulated by the same causes which ordinarily control humanity. In fact, they were a generation devoured by the strongest and fiercest passions which can inflame the mind, and under the sway of those passions they acted as all men of like strength have acted, in all ages of the world, when their power has been imperilled, whether those men were Calvinists of the Scotch Kirk, or Episcopalians like Laud, or the Catholics of Saint Bartholomew—or heathen of the stripe of Tacitus and Marcus Aurelius, who believed that property in Rome was threatened by Christian Socialism.

*Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Sixth Series, Vol. X. ; Pepperell Papers. (Boston: Published by the Society. 1899. Pp. xvi, 729.)*

THE contents of this volume are of the highest importance for the history of King George's War, and particularly for the crowning event of that war—the siege and capture of Louisburg—which the preface of the volume justly denominates "the most important military enterprise ever undertaken by the English Colonies in America." France had fortified Louisburg at an enormous cost. It was the richest American jewel that had ever adorned the French crown. Its situation for the protection of Canada was excellent; and it formed at once an advantageous strategic point from which to harass the contiguous English-American colonies. Massachusetts and Nova Scotia in particular began to feel the destructive power of the French; and the Bay government was virtually responsible for the preservation of the latter.

William Vaughn, son of Lieutenant-Governor Vaughn of New Hampshire province, was, without doubt, one of the first to suggest an expedition against Louisburg; and he played a not uncertain part during its progress and in its successful issue. But to Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts Bay must be awarded the honor of the first official act in the matter. He urged it upon the various legislatures. Singularly enough, his own legislature, after some hesitancy, agreed to the expedition by a majority of only one vote. Over four thousand men were raised by Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. The names of many of them are printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vols. XXIV. and